The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,931.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers to the Bombay [illegible]

To Advertisers

Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]

To Subscribers

For Six months	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]

These Upcountry rates include Postage [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rates are as under:—

First insertion	Rs. 8
Second do.	" 2
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above. The Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable

Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Measured, on the smallest type, 12 lines of which make the inch

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES! EACH—REPEAT

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PAINA," 1,153 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Pondicherry 23
" Carwar	11	" Madras 24
" Naraical	13	" Cocconada 27
" Alleppy	19	" Visagapatam 28
" Tuticorin	17	" Bimlipatam 29
" Colombo	18	" Coringlipore 30
" Galle	19	" Palse Point 31
" Negapatam	21	Arrives at CALCUTTA August 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the south-west Monsoon, viz., from 15th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports when practicable. Passengers can almost always be landed at Naraical, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at RATNAGHERRY, GUARDEFUL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KUWEIT, and MAHOMMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSHIRE 3
" Kurrachee	19	" Mahommerah 5
" Gundur	20	" Fao 6
" Muscat	22	" Kuweit 7
" Bunder Abbas	24	" Bushire 8
" Linga	26	" Linga 10
" Bahreh	28	" Bunder Abbas 11
" Bushire	29	" Muscat 13
" Fao	31	" Gundur 15
" Mahommerah	1	" Kurrachee 18
Arrive BUSHIRE	31	Arrive BOMBAY 24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will in connection with the weekly service from England, sail during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Azoff, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£16	£4	Without Provisions.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	30	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (Cranadge ment at Genoa)	52	36	14 10	With Provisions.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Pubati[illegible]

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CARD.—Plans and Estimates of Jute Mills, including Engines and Machinery, furnished.

Elevations of Buildings, &c., supervised or undertaken, and all necessary information furnished.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON,

2, Royal Street, Calcutta.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARMONS Broad Rod PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Star system Glassware, rich Flint and Quartz Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, Pand 3 Light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, 11 ch Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous Other articles. Also received, on Tuesday, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with Globe Shades. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" has arranged for the privilege (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Langua[illegible]ges.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Announcements of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no interest why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Railways in Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

"And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as the means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that they may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Cards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 10th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,115 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Russell, R.N.R., will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Azoff, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Suez Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed on their purposes.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,771 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woodgate, will be despatched above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent,

Bombay, 30th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims for damage or short-delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents ss. Yeddo.

Bombay, 4th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Omh Mahomed Ally Hybatoola, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Syed Emaul Dilawarkhan Bin Syed Ahmed Rooseemakhan.

All that piece or parcel of Government-ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Hoozria Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1585, and 1585, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, which is now charged to Government with an assessment of (138 2/9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by Hoozria Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Hasena Ally Hingalee, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Hafir.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

FOR	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE TOPS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Penwick St., Liverpool. O. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 40, Washington Street. | LONDON, 81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Passenger, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,000 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Bollins and Gates.	Conservories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washband Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Fencing.	Bridges.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION FOR COVERING BOILERS, COVERINGS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in Diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the [illegible] expressed in which the retention of heat is of consideration. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *fuel of from 20 per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping without condensation.

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with Arnold's Lamp or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that [illegible] same size wicks. Photographs and Books containing over one hundred illustrations, forwarded post free, can be sent through an English house or covered by draft for 60 d/s.

To the Queen and Royal Family;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);

And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 29, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPTERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at the Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *Objets d'Art*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporations of London and other Public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT

(FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE)

AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,

TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME

PART I.

Pianoforte Duet	Overture to "La Dame Blanche."
Glee	"Glorious Apollo."
Song	"The Lover and the Bird."
Pianoforte Solo	"Le Secret." (Blumenthal.)
Recital	"Deathbed Marmion."
Song	"Apart."
Reading	"Dick Sawyer's Evening Party."
Song	"Ah che la morte."
Comic Song	

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	Home, Sweet Home. (Thalberg.)
Song	"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."
Selection (Concertina & Piano)	"Traviata."
Song	"Worry."
Glee	"Ye Shepherds, tell me."
Song	"Sperdi."
Reading	"The Ruined Cottage."
Comic Song	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be had on application at Soundy and Company's Rooms or at the door of the Hall.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant Judge, Tanna. No Tenders will be received after 15th July 1874.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer CALEDONIAN, from Calcutta, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignee.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of packages after they leave the steamer's side.

Freight to be paid and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1874.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.

GERMAN WINES.

Hocks.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0 18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	" 40	0 22 0
YOUNG NIERSTEIN (STILL)	" 30	0 ... 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" 36	0 19 0
RUDESHEIM	" 30	0 16 0
MARKOBRUNN	" 27	0 14 8
NIERSTEIN	" 25	0 13 0
HOCHHEIM	" 24	0 13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	" 32	0 18 0
LAUBENHEIM	" 17	0 9 8

Moselles.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30 0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	" 32 0 18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	" 38 0 21 0
SCHLOSS BERG (GOLDEN)	" 32 0 17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	" 26 0 14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	" 24 0 13 0
WINNINGEN	" 20 0 10 8

In Cases of 4 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the "*Indian Travellers' Guide*."

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY,

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., *or in the Fort, by appointment, at* 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:

UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

90 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
E. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)

TRUSTEE.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AUDITOR.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

THE POLICIES GRANTED BY THIS COMPANY ARE UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	21 1 4	49 14 8	70 6 0	20
25	26 0 0	51 0 0	76 0 0	25
30	32 12 8	53 12 0	82 1 4	30
35	116 6 8	94 2 0	47 7 8	35
40	129 10 0	70 4 0	51 10 4	40
45	144 [illegible]	77 [illegible]	57 [illegible]	45
50	152 [illegible]	85 [illegible]	[illegible]	50
55	164 6 8	93 7 4	73 14 8	55
60	184 6 9	103 15 4	82 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	23 12 8	25 15 4	28 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 9 4	29 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 8 8	30
35	39 0 8	34 0 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4	40
45	48 0 0	43 10 0	41 0 0	45
50	53 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	64 8 0	60 0 8	58 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	72 13 4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,

Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a highly respectable MAN as BARMAN. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN,
T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

THE TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this Fund should be paid in to the ORIENTAL BANK to the Credit of the Undersigned.

J. WESTALL
W. MARTIN WOOD, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms currently Bombay, and in addition return [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARACHI, [illegible] condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGNE, of [illegible] tons, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1860 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1. T. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The term for which the present TAGORE PROFESSOR of LAW was appointed will EXPIRE on the 31st August next; and before that date a MEETING of the SENATE will be CONVENED for the purpose of ELECTING a SUCCESSOR for such further term as the Senate may appoint.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rupees 15,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver annually one complete Course of Lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan, or Anglo-Indian Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 24th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they would be prepared to Lecture.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

J. SUTCLIFFE, Registrar.

Senate House, the 23rd June 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

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No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.
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Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

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FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starter.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted for receipt acknowledge 1 of that half of Currency Notes.

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HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

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MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Connections, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed AGENT for the sale of the well known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE, and solicits the favour of their Orders for the same.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Caledonian (s)	Pearse	Calcutta, June 18.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 2 Chusan (s) ..... Gardner ..... Hong-Kong, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July. 2 Scotia (s) .....
Berbice (s) .....
Ava (s) .....
Queen Victoria (s) .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 3 Good Hope (s) ..... Vizagapatam.
4 Nimrod ..... Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pernambuco s, 5 packages lamps, Rahimbhoy Rahimtoola; 25 hogsheads beer, Grendon, Tippet and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoostan s, 77 cases claret, 84 cases hock, 5 cases sherry, 5 cases sherry brandy, 20 cases wine, 10 cases gin, and 7 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Marina s, 2 casks portwine, Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.
Pembrokeshire s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste s, 15 cases beer, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 56 cases claret, Jeevanjee Khuljee's Sons; 1 cask brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sir Charles Napier, 373 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhimraw Bhagajee.
George Gilroy, 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 150 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Dullabjee; 150 cwts. coir yarn, Virchund Jumnadas; 24 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 45 bales cotton, Mepjee Luckumsee; 100 bales cotton Jaitha Ruschore.
Parana, s, 15 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 70 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 100 bales cotton, the L. A. & A. Co; 15 bales cotton, Rocharam Hurjeebhoy.
Aztec, 48 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee.
Palestine, s, 27 bales cotton, Rugowjee Bhoja; 100 bales cotton, Motichund Runchor; 30 bales wool, Tulsichund Kewalram; 200 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 124 bales cotton, Naran Suckaram Mazem; 35 bales cotton, Dossa Etjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Uncle Felix, 350 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan, s, 30 bales wool, Framjee, Sealy & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan, s, 200 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hindostan, s, 321 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hindostan, s, 83 bags pepper, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mohmed; 1 package silk, Hajee Zanul Abedeen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We hear that on Brigadier General Wood's retirement next month, he will be succeeded at Bellary by Brigadier General Macintire, now commanding at Trichinopoly. Brigadier General Crawford Cooke will succeed Brigadier General Selby at Waltair, and Colonel Knox-Gore will be confirmed as Brigadier in command of Carnatore. Colonel Owen will most probably succeed Brigadier General Macintire in the command at Trichinopoly.—*Madras Mail.*

DEPARTURES—JULY 1.

Bullock, Lieutenant-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

JULY 6.

Scott, Colonel, Bengal 30th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Agra.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 2.)

Surgn-Maj J J McDermott, M D, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Sialk t during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Major R. Lee, M D, or so.

Mr E B Steedman, Asst Comr, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-eight days, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th June 1874.

Mr C R Cooke, Insp of Schools, Ambal h Circle, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th June 1874.

Mr H R Clarke, Asst Insp of Schools, Ambalah Circle, is appointed to officiate as Insp of Schools of that Circle during Mr Cooke's absence on leave.

The Revd W M Letherbridge, Chaplain of the Derajat, is appointed to officiate as Chapl in of Peshawar during the absence of the Revd J W Adams in Kashmir, or until further orders.

Mr C H Lemarchand, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Lahtitala to Delhi, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr D S McCracken, Offg Dist Supt of Police, is granted eighty-six days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Aug, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following Ords are confirmed :—

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 30th May 1874, directing Surgn R. Sanders, detached from Kohat on special duty, to assume medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, with effect from the 6th idem, during the time Surgn G. P. Mackenzie may remain on the sick list, or until further orders.

Kohat Station Order, dated 3rd June 1874 appointing Surgn J Lloyd, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to the additional medical charge of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, with effect from the 1st idem, during the absence of Surgn R Sanders on duty at Edwardesabad, or until further orders.

Col B N Sandilands, S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Multan Civil Works Division, is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr of the 2nd Circle, relieved Sandilands assumed charge of the office on the 12th June.

Mr T Bigham, Ex Engr, 4th grade, left the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, on the 7th June 1874, and took over charge of the Machopur Workshop division on the 8th June 1874.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left he office of Supdg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, on the 30th May 1874, and joined the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, on the same date.

HIGH COURT.—7TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

122-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Limited v Jadowjee Camulsee—No appearance.
175-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Robert Barclay Reynolds and others v Ibrahim bin Rujab—No appearance.
251-74—M M Khan—Govindass Gopaldass v Tricumjee Veljee—Shamjno Pandooring.
253-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rustomjee Nowrojee Kanga—v Rukhiabai widow—No appearance.
54-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patell v Parabhai Sorabjee—No appearance.
257-74—Crawford and Bovey—Vunmalidass Seewa v Geega Jewrez—No appearance.
258-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gooverjee Pragjee v Menon Adam Abba—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

158-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeelochai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
23-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Junnah—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For Judgment on Preliminary Points.

379-73—Jefferson and Payne—William Judson Addis v The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschech v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
606-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
367-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas Lynch & Tobin.
343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jumali v Shaik Esea bin Khalef—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
231-72—Mr. Fletcher—Sahoobai, wife of Shet Gunnoo … v Bhicoo Narayan—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
203-73—Prescot and Winter—Carreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
15-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—In person—To be struck off.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CASES.

686-72—M M Munshi—Govind Balkrushna v Poondlick Narayen and others—A Frampee.
230-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugoobhoy Premchund v A T Crawford—No appearance.
242-74—Prescot and Winter—Edward Macdougal Fogo v Vicram Wagjee—No appearance.
243-74—Prescot and Winter—Sir Brandenburg v Manockbhoy Mossance—No appearance.
249-74—K Moorjee—Govindram Luckmidass v Sobagchund Bhaichund and another—No appearance.
250-74—Jefferson and Payne—Sadda Heera and others v Hajee Adam Hajee Jacob and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Trembuck Moojee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and another v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabji and Sayani.
086-68—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Thavar Moolta and others—Ditto
…73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
…8-73—Shamrao P.—Shatarao Pandoorang and others v The Hon'ble M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith and Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
…73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damji v …Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—… and Owen.
… and other … Tobin—Thucker Premji v Craigie, Lynch and … another—Macfarlane and
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and … and Manockchund v Gooaldass Dewjee and … hapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum
…3-73—P… Cowasjee—Ootumchund … Cooper v Ebrahim Jeevanbhoy G. Maharaj—… dass.
…0-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowrojee … Ramji Boychund v Crawford and Bovey. … G. J. Mody.
… and Thacurdass—… erbhoy v Captain … Khemji Ramji … and Sayani—Dewraj … Hearn and Cleveland—Jeetha … Ranaji and others v Cleveland—Jeetha … and Turner.

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITTLE—July 2nd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of A. T. Whittle, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TREVOR—June 25th, at Kamptee, the wife of Captain F. B. Trevor, 25th Regt M. N. I., of a daughter.
TOTTENHAM—June 28th, at Burrisal, the wife of L. R. Tottenham, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FARQUHARSON—ROWCROFT—June 27th, at Dalhousie, by the Rev. J. R Lewin, Charles John Farquharson, Esq., Captain R. S. C., 4th Goorkha Regt, son of the late Daniel Farquharson, formerly Commanding H M's 60th Foot, to Agnes Murray, eldest daughter of Major F. F. Rowcroft, B. S. C., Officiating in Command, 4th Goorkhas.

DEATH.

BRUCE—June 25th, at Chittagong, Virginie, relict of the late J. E. Bruce, Esq.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

It has long been apparent that, unless the administration of India is to be brought to a deadlock, the Government of Bombay must either be effaced, or be raised to the rank of an independent power. The present system of the nominal subordination of Bombay to the Government of India clearly cannot be maintained, for from Sir Bartle Frere's time to that of Sir Philip Wodehouse the only consistent policy of the local Government has been to oppose itself in all things to the wishes of the Viceroy in Council. One might suppose, in fact, that the sole *raison d'être* of the Bombay Government was to worry the Government of India. If this antagonism had been of the slightest service to Western India, if it had been designed to serve any other interests than those of a few greedy officials, public opinion in this Presidency would no doubt have applauded the steady championship by the Government of local privileges against the inroads of a centralized despotism. But it is, unfortunately, only too plain that the general body of taxpayers in this part of India would have been much better off if they had had no local Government at all to rule them for the last twelve or fifteen years. For we cannot recall a single instance, from Sir Bartle Frere's proposal to make the local Government a partner in the Back Bay Reclamation Company, or the same Governor's misguided persistence in supporting the ruinous policy of the Directors of the old Bank of Bombay, down to the purchase of the Elphinstone estate and the completion of that monument of official iniquity, the palace of Gunnesh Khind, in which the result of the sustained opposition of the Government of Bombay to the declared opinions and instructions of the Supreme Government has not been disastrous to Bombay. While, too, the passion for lavish expenditure which possessed Sir Bartle Frere was excused in some degree by the circumstances of the time, which turned all men's heads in Bombay, and moreover was compensated by the real interest which Sir Bartle took in the country and people, by his hearty belief in the coming greatness of Bombay, and his enlightened sympathy with and encouragement of every form of public spirit which could help to weld the discordant sects and factions of the population of this city into a harmonious and aspiring community, the legacy he has left to successors devoid of his generous gifts of heart and intellect has been a mere barbaric craving for show for its own sake, without the slightest regard for the comfort or convenience of the people whose money is spent in the gratification of this taste for magnificence. Of the present Government it may, we fear, be said without exaggeration that its disregard of the feelings and interests of the whole population, except a small official circle, is not so much indifference as absolute antipathy. To any one who desires that the rule of the English in Western India may be perpetual, it is appalling to observe with what contempt and … the indignation would not be so violent if the definition had ceased to be applicable; but the charge is felt to be only too true, and it is resented the more keenly because now the members of the Civil Service are, as a rule, vainer and more pretentious, and therefore more touchy than their predecessors were. The *Spectator* not long ago came to the conclusion that a Scotch gardener is the most conceited of human beings, beating even a certificated schoolmaster; but our contemporary must have had the good fortune never to meet a choice specimen of the class of licensed monopolists of place, power, and pay who are sent out from England to rule this country, or he would have acknowledged without a moment's hesitation that for conceit even the Scotch gardener must yield the palm to the Indian competition-wallah. Considerations of this kind account for the ferocious virulence with which a good many Indian newspapers have lately assailed Lord Ellenborough's memory. Some of the critics were in such a rage that they had evidently been unable even to read the book they denounced. Thus, one writer, who stated that he had read Lord Colchester's collection of letters with a loathing he could hardly find words to express, spoke of Lord Ellenborough as having been sent out to replace Lord Auckland as Viceroy *after* the massacre of the British army in Cabul. Had Lord Ellenborough been sent out simply to avenge the massacre, his task would have been easy enough. What made his position so difficult was that he had been sent out, while all was still well with the British arms in Afghanistan, to reverse the whole of the previous policy of the Tory Government, that the British soldier ought to be stationed beyond the Indus. It is the forgetfulness of this fact that makes Kaye and all who follow his lead so unjust to Lord Ellenborough. Our reviewer … Colchester's book … ventured to … like manner … ernment is … ken of by the people, and how general the conviction is that selfishness of the most ignoble kind is the mainspring of the conduct of our rulers. We have now, in fact, a Government which has no redeeming qualities to atone for its extravagance. In Sir Bartle Frere the desire of the representative of Her Majesty in Western India should be splendidly housed was carried out not unbecoming; but, when one of similar mind and grasping disposition spends public money like water for the mere sake of displaying and exaggerating the contrast between official grandeur and power and social misery and helplessness, the reflection is forced upon one that the insolence of office is never more offensive than when it is practised by some of the meanest of God's creatures.

The antagonism of the two Governments has been freshly illustrated of late by the curiously frank reply of the Government of Bombay to the claim made by the Municipality of this city for a renewal of the grant of Rs. 90,000 a year towards the maintenance of the Police. The local Government is usually so averse to taking the public into its confidence that the outspokenness of its Resolution about this grant naturally excites one's suspicions; and it is easy, in fact, to see that the object of our Government is not so much to justify itself in public estimation (for which we know it has the greatest contempt) as to find fault with the Government of India. His Excellency the Governor in Council condescends to murder use of the Municipality by assuring them that their claim is a good one, and that they ought undoubtedly to be treated as well as the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras, which enjoy subventions from the State towards paying the cost of the police of those cities. But, says His Excellency in Council, the fact is, we have not got the money to give. The Government of India has cut down our Provincial allowance within such narrow limits that we cannot provide for necessary expenditure without having recourse to fresh taxation of one kind or another. We dare not tax people up-country, because the levy of the non-agricultural cess has already brought our name into utter disrepute; and we cannot think of any more convenient way of raising money than simply confiscating your Rs. 90,000, and leaving you to make good the deficiency in what way you can. It seems incredible that an absolute Government should thus have the cowardice to throw on a newly-created Municipality, which heaven-born officials are never tired of sneering at, the duty of making a grand scheme of Imperial finance work smoothly for the taxpayers. But, setting aside for the present that aspect of the case, we take the liberty of expressing a doubt if the local Government is justified in withholding the imperial grant for the police of the city of Bombay. We have not before us any detailed statements of the provincial allotments made from year to year; but any person interested in Municipal affairs who will take the trouble to look up the speech delivered by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in bringing forward the first Provincial Budget in 1871 will find in that speech a distinct admission that the estimate of the local Government for the cost of the Police *had not been cut down at all*, and that the full amount asked for had been granted. If this practice has been continued, what right, we would ask, has the Government of Bombay to seize upon a portion of the money granted for the police and compel the Municipality to tax the ratepayers of Bombay in order to facilitate the work of Provincial administration? His Excellency in Council might as reasonably, and as honestly, deduct a percentage from the land revenue, before forwarding the proceeds of that Imperial tax to Calcutta. He certainly cannot be justified in intercepting a grant of Rs. 90,000 made from the Imperial Treasury for the benefit of the Municipality of Bombay.

This extraordinary Resolution, however, shows very clearly the absurdity of the present (so-called) Decentralization system, which is simply a device for enabling the Imperial and the local Governments equally to evade responsibility for taxation, and to throw all the odium of oppressing the people on Municipalities, Local Fund Committees, and other *quasi* representative bodies which are bound by law to do certain work, and must find the money somehow. No doubt, it was expected that the local Governments would reduce expenditure when their income was reduced; and most of them did so. But the Government of Bombay scorned to make both ends meet in this common-place way. It would have all it asked for from one source or another; and, if the Imperial Government reduced its income, it resolved to squeeze the Municipalities. It is obvious that this kind of government cannot last. The logical outcome of such a system of decentralization would be to transfer the powers of the local Government to the Municipalities to which it appeals. The Government itself has confessed its own uselessness, and, unless the Viceroy can send a Lieutenant-Governor here in Sir P. Wodehouse's place to cut down provincial expenditure within assigned limits, he ought forthwith to enlarge the powers of the Municipalities of Western India and let them take in hand the whole management of Provincial finance.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE recent publication by Lord Colchester of Lord Ellenborough's letters to the Queen and correspondence with the Duke of Wellington has shown what a mistake a man makes for his own fame in attacking corporations and vested interests. Attack an individual and he may perhaps forgive you; or at all events he will die some day and carry his hatred down into the grave with him. But corporations never die; and a man who has once tried to injure one of them in character or pocket may certainly reckon on being abused by successive generations with a fervour of malice exceeding even the hate of woman. Lord Ellenborough was reckless enough, while in India, to arouse the enmity of political agents and civil servants; and his name will, in consequence, always excite the loathing of these two classes of officials. The mere mention, in fact, of Lord Ellenborough's name suffices to this day to throw into a perfect frenzy of wrath journalists who are distinguished by their deferential regard for official interests. Poor Lord Ellenborough never did them any harm, but his crime was that he happily defined the great Indian Civil Service as "a close corporation, … assert that Lord Ellenborough ingeniously evaded … ging upon himself the charge of political inconsistency, and at the same time placed the responsibility of an advance to Cabul on the men whose duty it was to bear it—the military leaders—by writing his famous letter to Nott or Pollock, permitting them to *retire* by way of Cabul. Our opinion was of course … puted by many Indian papers; but we are glad to find, from the papers received by last mail, that it has the support of the *Times*' reviewer of Lord Ellenborough's administration. The writer in the *Times* repeats the charge against Lord Ellenborough of not showing proper zeal to recover the prisoners, overlooking … is, we think, clear to any student of the history of that time that the prisoners had ceased to be in any danger even before Pollock's advance to Jellalabad. He also, we think, rejects the better opinion, when he condemns Lord Ellenborough, for tacitly recognizing the invincible repugnance of the Indian Mahommedans to the English Government, and when he applauds, in preference, the policy which, by encouraging the separate education of Mussulman children by priests of their own faith, threatens to repeat on a grand scale in India the mistake which some English statesmen wished to commit in Ireland by handing over charge of popular education in that country to the Ultramontane priesthood. But the reviewer's whole estimate of Lord Ellenborough's character is so fair and well-considered, that it is a pleasure to us to quote it as an antidote to the vicious and senseless denunciations of some Anglo-Indian newspapers :—

For many subsequent years the name of Lord Ellenborough was in Indian affairs the shibboleth of parties both in England and in India, and huge errors were committed on both sides. "Some of the allegations against him were based on views and traits of character which, in reality, will prove his claim to an important place in the history of our great Indian administrators, while much of the laudation was simply ridiculous. The seizure of the Gates of Somnauth was more damaging than the defeat of a great battle on the Indus. The most powerful pens in England had mocked, and the most eloquent tongues denounced, the "restoration" that never could be made to a temple that had long ceased to exist. The fact is, in truth, was but one evidence among many of that historic turn of mind which horrified the sober servants of the Company in India so thoroughly, which startled the wary directors at home, and which even Wellington found it difficult to treat with entire forbearance. But we must not forget the process of reasoning by which Lord Ellenborough justified his famous proclamation. He went out with a kindly feeling towards the natives of India, and especially towards the Hindoos. His struggle was against Mahommedans. His greatest danger was from the Sikhs, whose faithlessness would have been his ruin, and whose entire loyalty was the security for his success. The Sikhs, he again and again repeats, have behaved splendidly, while of the Mussulmans he can only say, "I could not have believed, if I had not witnessed, their animosity to our rule." Here was a cardinal, but not unnatural, error, arising from the fact that he was thrown at once into a war with the Mahommedans. He could allow everything for Hindoo history; nothing for the fact that the Mahommedans in India represented, in absolute subjection and ignoble employments, a race and a creed which, whom human memory had been supreme in many parts of India, and which could recall centuries of magnificence, and glory for which the history of India afforded no parallel.

In all this we see the natural results of a proud spirit, and a clear and powerful, but capricious and by no means well-balanced mind. No one knew what steps the Governor-General might next take. His impatience which might have been useful in a censor, was a positive source of danger in a responsible statesman on whose word the fate of an Empire might hang. Uncertain in action, as well as in action, his chief support throughout had been the noble desire to merit the approval of a few able and friendly persons at home who were anxiously watching every step of his career. What Wellington and Wellesley would say outweighed in Lord Ellenborough's mind, the opinions of all India with the decisions of the Court of Directors to boot. Happily, the men to whom he looked were men of qualities the reverse of his own, and the result of his honourable deference to their experience and wisdom is apparent in these letters. He was censured, sometimes unjustly, in his own day, and subsequently, for throwing upon Nott, Pollock, and eventually Napier, the responsibility not merely for military movements, but even for important measures of policy. The grounds for the censure are fairly and frankly stated in the letters to Wellington, and in this particular, at all events, the character of Lord Ellenborough may safely be suffered to rise upon its own words. The option given to Nott of returning by way of Cabul was for the means in the wilderness to the brave soldier. "The Governor-General ought to have taken the responsibility," he emphatically said, and the opinion formed in a time of peculiar peril and passion is re-echoed in cool, almost in the same words, and sent only on the same grounds. It is not a matter for surprise that the view should have been taken 30 years ago, but it is strange that men do not now see that the option, which was so welcome to Nott, was, on the basis of a policy long before determined, Lord Ellenborough's only means of escape from the abandonment of Cabul without the injury inflicted on our arms remaining unavenged. What were Nott and Nott in India for but to assume the responsibility of a military movement? Were, indeed, these Indian heroes not asked but a fair field and plenty of responsibility? The Governor-General could see only the necessity of leaving on the Indus. It was not merely his … could not live … could not the very men for whose … a complete restoration of our renown—will and good, let him act. This is the spirit and tone of Lord Ellenborough's private letters on this subject. By empowering his Generals to act live by in Cabul he neither could nor supposed he could escape the tremendous responsibility of such a time, of a failure, which would have been worse than the catastrophe of the Khyber Pass itself. Indeed, his whole course shows that a shifting of responsibility was the last thought in his mind. If he had left to Pollock and Nott the full responsibility there would possibly have been less complaint on their part and on that of their friends. He left them, however, this one responsibility, and it enabled them to perform deeds which covered the Indian administration of Lord Ellenborough with glory. In this glory, wherever the story is told, Lord Ellenborough must have a share. His strength of purpose in sending men to China in the crisis of the Afghan war, and with Nepaul and Scinde in a state of uncertainty, has been extolled even by opponents who have altogether overlooked the fact that he not only made himself responsible for what had been done in China, but also for the undoubtedly high-handed wrong which marked the proceedings in Scinde. It is not more certain that many of those proceedings were immoral than that Lord Ellenborough, as well as Sir Charles Napier, believed them both moral and necessary; and certainly Lord Ellenborough's confidence both in the character and policy of Napier is expressed in no chary terms.

The sagacity and far-reaching comprehension of Wellington's counsel will strike every reader as almost the chief feature of this correspondence. The Duke's repugnance to extending the Empire beyond the Indus, his marvellous clearness in such matters as the selection of Afghanistan as a great military centre—a view which every subsequent year of our rule has proved to be sound—and his notes on the treatment of men, as well as the selection of posts and the decision as to measures, will be one more monument of his high claim to the gratitude of Englishmen. The estimate of Lord Ellenborough's aims and acts will, in general opinion, be very slightly altered by these letters. But when the history of British rule in India is fairly written the letters will weigh very materially in the estimate of a character so unjustly prized by some and so unjustly condemned by others; in reality, the character of a man who came to India a just aim, with only a limited vision, to grapple with a society made up of traditions, impulses, and thoughts which no European has ever yet fathomed, and to combat dangers to the real nature of which no previous experience could serve as a trustworthy guide. That Lord Ellenborough had transcendant genius there is no room of proof; that he met gigantic difficulties with great talents will not be disputed by any fair and dispassionate student. If we compare him with Wellesley, we find a deficiency of grave, foresight and that calm and certain purpose which seemed so framed and knit that nothing short of the crash of nature could shake it. The purpose with which Lord Ellenborough left England will not compare with that of Lord Cornwallis under similar circumstances, nor were his political aims so dispassionate or so comprehensive. To compare him with Lord William Bentinck, whose fame has grown brighter as the years have passed, or with Sir Charles Metcalfe, who left India with the blessings of millions of all the races under our rule, would obviously be unfair, since the circumstances of Lord Ellenborough's rule were so entirely exceptional that his time and opportunity for peaceful legislation and administration were exceedingly limited. Under no conceivable circumstances … earned the glorious nickname which intelligent natives of … India love to … to prefix to the name of Canning. Applied at … out of all Lord Canning's titles to … order of fame which Lord Ellenborough never would have won, or, perhaps, prized. We cannot imagine circumstances in which Lord Ellenborough's … when passion was … to be … Lord Ellenborough never would have won, or, perhaps, prized. We cannot imagine circumstances in which Lord Ellenborough never would have won, or, perhaps, prized. We cannot imagine circumstances in which Lord Ellenborough's only means of escape from the abandonment of Cabul without the injury inflicted on our arms remaining unavenged. What were Nott and Nott in India for but to assume the responsibility of a military movement? Were, indeed, these Indian heroes not asked but a fair field and plenty of responsibility? The Governor-General could see only the necessity of leaving on the Indus. It was not merely his … could not live … could not the very men for whose … a complete restoration of our renown—will and good, let him act. This is the spirit and tone of Lord Ellenborough's private letters on this subject. By empowering his Generals to act live by in Cabul he neither could nor supposed he could escape the tremendous responsibility of such a time, of a failure, which would have been worse than the catastrophe of the Khyber Pass itself. Indeed, his whole course shows that a shifting of responsibility was the last thought in his mind. If he had left to Pollock and Nott the full responsibility there would possibly have been less complaint on their part and on that of their friends. He left them, however, this one responsibility, and it enabled them to perform deeds which covered the Indian administration of Lord Ellenborough with glory. In this glory, wherever the story is told, Lord Ellenborough must have a share. His strength of purpose in sending men to China in the crisis of the Afghan war, and with Nepaul and Scinde in a state of uncertainty, has been extolled even by opponents who have altogether overlooked the fact that he not only made himself responsible for what had been done in China, but also for the undoubtedly high-handed wrong which marked the proceedings in Scinde. It is not more certain that many of those proceedings were immoral than that Lord Ellenborough, as well as Sir Charles Napier, believed them both moral and necessary; and certainly Lord Ellenborough's confidence both in the character and policy of Napier is expressed in no chary terms.

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...ORIAL TO JOHN BUNYA...

(*Times*, June 11.)

...ue of John Bunyan, presented by the Duke ...to the country town, was unveiled yesterday ...in the presence of an immense concourse, by ...ts Stanley. The borough authorities went ...procession from the Council Chamber, the ...supported by Lord Cowper (Lord Liente... ...y Dean of Westminster. The Nonconfor... ...were strongly represented by visitors from ...n and other towns, and the occasion was ...common rejoicing by all religious denomin... ...the town and neighbourhood. The Earl of ... and Sir Charles Reed were expected, but ...e to attend, as was also Lady Burdett-Coutts, ...ving the absence of the writers were ...m Mr. John Bright, the Provost of Glos... ...thers.

...ue, of which Mr. Boehm is the sculptor, and ...been cast by Messrs. Young and Co., of ...of bronze cannon and bells recently brought ...a, the whole of the molten mass weighing ...tons, the process of moulding having oc... ...rds of eight months. The likeness is taken ...ontemporary painting by Sadler, now in ...of the Rev. Mr. Olive, Bunyan being re... ...the attitude of preaching, the fingers of ...and resting upon an open Bible held in his ...he feet are symbols of his imprisonment, and ...ite pedestal there are three bronze relievos, ...three salient episodes in the *Pilgrim's Pro...* ...e statue is placed at the south-west corner of ...green, within a short distance of the church ...ich. The procession having arrived at a ...m which some hundreds of ladies and gentle... ...accommodated, constructed in the rear of the ...Mayor commenced the proceedings by giving ...the influence exercised by the publication of ...*Progress*, and then requested Lady Augusta ...unveil the statue, which was at once done... ...ration of the National Anthem; performed by ...nade Band.

...of Westminster, on being asked to address ..., said:—The Mayor has done his work on ...Duke of Bedford has done his work, the ...the artist have done theirs, and now I ask ...our work in commemorating John Bunyan, ...every one of you who has not read the ...*gress*, if there be any such present, read it ...delay (hear, hear); those who have read ...*Progress* a hundred times read it again ...and first time, and then follow out in ...esson which, *Pilgrim's Progress* teaches ...ou will all of you be better monuments ...n even than this magnificent statue ...of Bedford has given to you.

...ght, of Birmingham, on being called ...ed no thought that morning that he ...aged to partake in this great honour, ...t in a very humble sense, one common ...n—on the ground that, like John ...a man of the people. He felt he might ...t obligation and most sincere thanks ...Bedford, he would not say for the ...is Grace had done the people of Bedford ...of England, but also the people of ...people of the world, by giving the town of ...imitable statue of the glorious dreamer. ...Mr. Wright added that it seemed to ...y appropriate that the bells of the Estab... ...should ring out, as they did on this ...commemoration of the inauguration of a ...yan. (Applause.)

...t upwards of 1,500 ladies and gentlemen ...the new Corn-Exchange to hear addresses ...an of Westminster, Dr. Brock, and Dr. ...r 200 were on the platform, among whom ...n Pollhill-Turner, M.P., Mr. S. Whitbread, ...Bassett, M.P., Earl Cowper, K.G., Lady ...ley, Sir S. G. and Lady Payne, and Mr. ...The Mayor (Mr. Hurst) opened the pro... ...d introduced Dean Stanley.

...n of Westminster commenced his address ...the passage, "As I walked through the ...of this world I lighted on a certain place ...re was a den." Those words, he said, have ...ated into hundreds of languages, and thou... ...thousands in all parts of the world and in all ...mankind have asked," Where was that ...what was that den?" and the answer has ...t the name of the place was Bedford and ...e Bedford gaol. (Cheers.) This it is, ...ference, which has given to the town of ...of—may I say, without offence (hear, ...title to universal and everlasting fame... ...ther.). I think it is now very nearly ...ire, for so it seemed to him, of publishing ...ich has given Bedford its immortal re... ...Bedford is this day endeavouring to pay back ...f this debt which it owes to him. It has ...e that I shall best discharge the trust with ...e been honoured—and a very high honour ...to be—by saying a few words, first on the ...on the ecclesiastical, and then on the univer... ...of your illustrious townsman. (Cheers.) ...ged it in this way in order that you may ...roughly able to follow me. In speaking of ...ims of Bunyan I shall not surrender with... ...the share which England at large has ...e local claims. Something of a national, ...even of a cosmopolitan, colour was given to ...d career of John Bunyan by the wandering ...which drew the tinker, with his humble ...his brazier's shop, as well as by the more ...uits which he made as an itinerant preacher ...e regarded as his episcopal visitations. ...e Bedford this evening for Leicester, when, ..., I shall be in the track of the young ...o, whether of the Royal or the Puritan... ...ay, for that is still in dispute, then so mar... ...ed the shot which laid his comrade low, and ...red the imagery for the Holy War and the ...of man's soul. When it was my lot some ...o explore the pilgrims' way to Canterbury ...d a willing ear to the ingenious engineer ...finance Surveyor, who suggested that in ...down the devious pathway and in those ...s the pilgrim of the 17th century might have ...e idea of the Hill of Difficulty. In the great ...of London we may all find ourselves in the ...what must have given him his notion of Vanity ...re also heattracted thousands around his pulpit ...wark, and where he rests in the grave of his host ...erable cemetery of Bunhill-fields. But still, ...that none of these places can compete for the ...of association with his birth-place at Elstow—...e, or what might have been the cottage, of ...y, the venerable church where he first joined ...blic worship, and the massive bells whose tolls ...the village green where he first played his ...es and was haunted by his manifold visions, ...s on the road on which he sought to perform ...iracles. But even Elstow can hardly rival ..." for which, as I have already said, the whole ...ringly turns to Bedford. Most fitting ...has it been that the first statue that has been ...the memory of the most illustrious citizen of ...should be the offering of the noble head of the ...house to which Bedford has given its chief ...et fitting is it that St. Peter's-green of Bed... ...d in this way—if I may borrow an expression ...ave elsewhere employed—have been thus ...the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. ...To claim the one effigy that England possesses ...of human allegorists, to claim him, citizens of ...d Bedfordshire, is your glory. (Cheers.) It is ...gh of a county or of a town to have its famous ...everlasting remembrance. They are links ...are bound to the history of your country, ...the whole essence of a great nation is ...In your Bedfordshire lanes he may ...nal of his Slough of Despond. In ...Wrest and Haynes and Woburn ...ses of his House Beautiful; ...r Ouse, at flood-time, he ...r Deep, which had to ...al City. You have ...care his glory ...And here this ...association ...natural ...have ...of ...

...ch of hydrophobia occuring seven years ...ter a bite are probably in most cases ...fallen ...they at least ...the ...spontaneous ...ird to the period of ...l danger has ceased. According to ..., when two months have elapsed the ...of animal may entertain a well ...and after ninety days ...exceptional. ...

...much, we think, whereof to glory. We boast ...I think we justly boast, that one of our claims on ...gratitude and affection of the country is that our ...institutions, our liturgy, our version of the Bible, have ...sustained and enlarged the general culture even of ...those who dissent from much that we teach and much ...that we hold dear; but we know that even this boast ...is not ours exclusively. You all remember—the Mayor ...has reminded you of it—Lord Macaulay's saying that ...the 17th century produced in England two men only of ...originan genius. These two were both Nonconformists ...—one was John Milton, the other was John Bunyan. ...(Cheers.) I will venture to add to Lord Macaulay's ...remark this one—that the whole of English literature ...has produced only two prose works of uni... ...versal popularity, and both of these also were by Non... ...conformists. One is the work of a Presbyterian ...journalist, and it is called *Robinson Crusoe*; the other is ...the work of a Baptist preacher, and its name is the ...*Pilgrim's Progress*. (Cheers.) Every time we open its ...well-worn pages or look upon that venerable face, they ...remind us Churchmen that Nonconformists have their ...own splendid literature; they remind you Noncon... ...formists that literature and culture are channels of ...grace no less spiritual than sacraments or doctrines of ...the Church. (Prolonged applause.) And now, having ...thus rendered honour to whom honour is due, honour ...to the town of Bedford and honour to my Noncon... ...formist brethren, let me take that somewhat wide view ...to which I [illegible] upon this occasion especially invites me; ...only let me, before entering upon that survey, touch for ...a moment upon the [illegible] which is presented by the ...recollections of which I have just been speaking and ...the occasion which brings us together. There are ...certain places which we pass by in our wanderings ...in life like to which Pilgrim saw, in which two giants ...dwelt of old, who, he says, were either dead many a ...year ago or grown so crazy and stiff in their joints ...that they did little more than sit in their caves, their ...mouths grinning at the pilgrims as they go by. It ...is such a cave's mouth as we are in to-day. We see ...at a distance—a long distance of 200 years—a giant ...who in Bunyan's time was very stout and hearty. ...What shall we call him? His name is Old Intoler... ...ance—a giant who, first under the [illegible] wealth in ...the shape of the Presbyterian clergy, could not bear with the preaching of an illiterate tinker and unordained minister, and then in the shape of the Episcopal clergy, shut him up for 12 years in Bedford gaol. All this is dead and gone for ever. (Immense cheering, and a voice, "Bravo!") Don't be too jubilant. The old giant is still alive. He may be seen in many shapes on all sides, and in many voices. The spirit of burning and the spirit of judgment have not altogether departed from mankind, either from Churchmen or Nonconformists (hear); but his joints are very stiff and crazy, and when, on this day, clergy and magistrates of Bedford are seen rejoicing in common with their Dissenting brethren at the inauguration of a memorial to him who once suffered at the hands of all their spiritual forefathers, it is a proof that the world has, at least in this respect, become a little more charitable, become a little more enlightened, and more capable of seeing the inward good behind outward differences. An excellent and laborious Non... ...conformist, who has devoted long years to the illustra... ...tion of the genius of Bunyan, describes with just indig... ...nation the persecuting law of Charles II. under which ...John Bunyan was imprisoned, and adds:—"This is ...now the law of the land we live in." No, my ...good Nonconformist brother, thank God, it is not now, ...nor has it for many a long year been in force among us. ...In the very year in which John Bunyan died came revo... ...lution, to which, when compared with the numerous ...revolutions which swept over other countries, may be ...well accorded the good old name of "glorious," and ...one of its most glorious fruits was the Toleration Act, ...by which such cruelties and follies as the Conventicle ...Act of Charles the II. became henceforth and for ever ...impossible. (Cheers.) We had still much to learn in ...this respect, but we had learnt something, and this day ...is another pledge of the victory of Christian faith, ...another nail in the coffin of our ancient enemy. If it ...was Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, who closed upon him, ...it was Witchel, the Quaker, who opened for him the ...doors of Bedford Gaol. After an allusion to the efforts ...of the House of Russell on behalf of the oppressed Non... ...conformists, the speaker passed on to the third portion ...of his subject, the moral influence of the *Pilgrim's Pro...* ...*gress* and its popularity with all denominations of ...Christians.

Addresses were also given by Earl Cowper, Dr. Brock, and Dr. Allon. A case of "relics" of Bunyan was on view in the hall; 3 vols. of *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, with Bunyan's annotations, the date of publication being 1641; Bunyan's will, or rather a deed of gift of his property to his wife, executed on December 23, 1685; a curious cabinet, with inlaid work, and showing some conventional views; with his gun, and his walking-stick together with a table made out of the materials of his pulpit.

MAD DOGS IN LONDON.

(*Times.*)

An alarm about canine madness is one that is almost certain to recur periodically with the recurrence of hot weather, although it has long been known to all who are practically acquainted with the subject that neither season nor temperature exerts any appreciable influence upon the prevalence of the disease. In England, where dogs are so often killed in mere panic, no trustworthy statistics with reference to this part of the question can be obtained; in France, where careful observations have been made, it has been shown that the difference between the different periods of the year is only trivial, but that, in fact, more authenticated cases of rabies occur in Spring. The Summer and Winter quarters afford each about the same number, and the Autumn quarter is the least severely visited. During the six years from 1863 to 1868 the French Departmental Reports recorded 89 cases during March, April, and May; 74 during June, July, and August; 64 during September, October, and November; and 75 during December, January, and February. These figures are hardly sufficient to form the basis of any very definite conclusions; and it is probable that the Returns themselves may have been imperfect. But it is fair to assume that the errors would balance each other as far as the single question of season is concerned, especially as there is a general concurrence of testimony upon the point. Notwithstanding this, in hot weather, and especially in large towns, it is not uncommon to see dogs which are manifestly suffering from thirst; and a dog which is thirsty and bewildered is almost certain to be condemned as rabid, even although there may not be a particle of evidence to justify the charge. During the last few weeks we have had to record several groundless alarms of this description; and many dogs, probably none of them mad, have been destroyed.

We know but little of the natural history of hydrophobia, the constantly fatal human malady which is caused, sometimes at least, by the bites of rabid animals; but there is reason to believe that it may be due in many cases as much to fear as to any infection communicated by the bite. A dog which has lost its master and its way, which has perhaps committed some petty theft, which has been pelted and chased and driven frantic with terror, may probably bite half-a-dozen people before its career is brought to a close. If the dog is then killed, all those whom it has bitten are condemned to weeks or months of mental torture or anxiety; while, if it were shut up and kindly treated, a few hours would often prove that there was no madness in the case, and no harm of any kind to be anticipated. The symptoms of genuine rabies differ widely from the popular conception of the peculiarities of "a mad dog," and are very similar to those which in the human being attend upon forms of insanity accompanied by what are technically called "hallucinations"—that is to say, by voices or visions which have no reality except to the sensations of the sufferer. The mad dog, in the early stages of the malady, is plainly the subject of such hallucinations, and makes furious attacks upon imaginary enemies, or barks or howls in response to imaginary sounds. It undergoes an obvious change in character and disposition; the forward and fussy dog becoming shy and gloomy, seeking to hide itself in corners, and finding no rest anywhere. When called by its master, the poor creature seems for the time to escape from its phantoms, and to manifest its joy by every sign of gratitude and affection, especially by constantly licking the hands or face if brought within reach. M. Bouley, of Lyons, who has studied rabies with great care, tell us always to suspect a dog which is restless and which yet wishes for solitude, which [illegible] about snapping at the air or suddenly barking without apparent cause, which seeks or scrapes incessantly, and, above all, which has become too fond of [illegible] to it, and is continually endeavouring to lick hands and faces. Such symptoms call for [illegible] place of safety, and for the opinion of [illegible] surgeon. But even M. Bouley [illegible] pronounce upon the case of a dog [illegible] chased through a crowded thoroughfare [illegible] to speedy execution by a police-

FRENCH POLICY AND PROGRESS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

A series of articles has lately appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. H. Bleezy, entitled "Les Revolutions de l'Asie Centrale." They are interesting, and not without a certain importance, as a description of English policy in the East from a French point of view, and as furnishing a narrative, from the best sources, of French progress in Cochin-China. It is well from time to time "to see ourselves as others see us," nor can it ever be a matter of indifference to us as a nation what continental races think of our Eastern or our foreign policy; and still less how they view our actual dealings with other States. In our "insular pride," we are, perhaps, a little too apt to be careless on this subject.

After showing that for the last twenty years we have made no progress to the north-west of India in the direction of Central Asia—practically because the warlike tribes on our borders are more apt for war than trade, and offered no temptation of commercial profit—M. Bleezy proceeds to deal with our policy in Burmah. "Is this policy," he asks, "one that shows that Great Britain will no longer believe in war? Her diplomacy, out of Europe at least, has but one programme—open new markets for commerce—seek new consumers. The policy has no other guide than the interests of the manufactures of Manchester, Sheffield, and Nottingham. That being so, it is counsels not ambassadors she ought to send to foreign countries. The Government of Calcutta, like that of the mother country, takes its inspiration from these principles of political economy. The relations that she has sought to create beyond her frontiers, with Burmah, Thibet, Yunnan, and Eastern Turkestan, have had for their only object to favour the exchange of merchandise." We have not much to complain of in this description of our policy; it is no doubt substantially true. Beyond the frontiers of India, whether in Central Asia, Thibet, Burmah, China, or Japan, our principal object has been and still is to develop commerce, and find new markets for the produce of our workshops. But in the next paragraph the writer inveighs against our policy as not the less aggressive and spoliatory. He says:—"The Burman Empire is of modern creation, and perhaps because it was not very firmly established it was an unpleasant neighbour for the British in Bengal during the first half of this century. Independently of this, however, the latter then only sought protects for conflict and conquest."

The original grounds of quarrel with Burmah have been the subject of much criticism among ourselves; and the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie and his predecessors has been in like manner exposed to censure. It is quite true that the first war in 1826, arising out of Merchants' grievances, ended in the annexation of the provinces of Tenasserim and Arracan, including the whole seacoast on the Bay of Bengal, while the King still retained Pegu, and the mouths of the Irrawaddy. But we are also told that "in 1852 Lord Dalhousie, irritated by some savage tribes under no control, made this the pretext for suddenly occupying Pegu, and thus possessing himself of the great navigable river which was the main outlet for the products of the country, and extending 350 leagues up from the port of Rangoon;" and the text of the order annexing the territory, M. Bleezy says, sufficiently proves in what spirit the most arbitrary of Governors-General in India was in the habit of treating Asiatic States:—"As compensation for the past and for future security, the Governor General in Council has decided and proclaims that the province of Pegu is now and shall continue henceforth to be part of the British empire," &c. No doubt the terms of the Order in Council were sufficiently peremptory and uncompromising to invite comment from a foreign critic; but the comparison by which the writer seeks to characterize the high-handed and summary nature of our proceedings is not borne out by the facts of our previous relations with Burmah. "If the Tartar conqueror of the middle ages made fewer phrases," observes M. Bleezy, "they certainly never acted with less ceremony. This taking possession of an entire province, against all treaty and by a simple declaration of Lord Dalhousie, is certainly one of the most curious facts of English conquest in the East." "But even Lord Dalhousie, all-potent as he was, could not secure that the large commerce of the Irrawaddy and the Chenab should not suffer by these political changes;—hence great complaints from the British merchants and continual plans and efforts not only to restore trade to the Irrawaddy and the port of Rangoon for their own profit, but by other routes to penetrate in the south-west of China and the rich province of Teschuen nearer the centre." All in vain, it seems; for the French from their neighbouring territory of Saigon (acquired a little later, of course on the most approved principles of international law and with the most profound respect for the rights of nations), more far-seeing than their Britannic neighbours, divined that the true line of approach into the interior of China and of all great traffic must be by the river Song-koi, which empties its waters into the Gulf of Tonquin. This had escaped the all-devouring eye of the English, and was also, it is necessary to confess, very far outside the territorial limits acquired by France after her missionary quarrel with the King of Cochin-China. But where French interests were in question, that of course was of secondary importance. And in order that we may take a lesson from our more diplomatic and enlightened neighbours, and learn how to secure both territory and trade in the East in a civilized and equitable way, it is interesting to follow the steps of the French as M. Bezry traces them. We are told:—"The unexpected news of the storming of the citadel of Hanoi or Kecho—for the capital of Tonquin takes both names—by French troops was quite a surprise to the peace-loving colonists of Saigon"—from whence, therefore, it appears an armed expedition had some short time previously been despatched to the scene of this brilliant feat of arms. True, we are assured that "it was not with any premeditated or avowed designs of aggrandizement that on the 15th of October last the aviso d'Estrees, taking in tow the gunboat Arc, left the anchorage of Saigon (the seat of Admiral Dupre's station), solicited by the King of Annam himself, had for its object to put an end to complications resulting from the action in those waters of one of our honourable competitors, M. Dupuis, and simply to establish the bases of a treaty of commerce suggested by the discovery of new and navigable water-ways leading into China. By the report of M. Dupuis it had in effect been ascertained with certainty that by the Song-koi or Red River there existed a relatively easy access to the Chinese province of Yunnan from the Tonquin Gulf (which had been vainly sought for by the Meekong). The Rear-Admiral Dupre, Governor of French Cochin-China, thought that so important a means of communication as this ought not to remain closed to commerce." The unfortunate Lieut.-nant Francis Garnier, who commanded the expedition composed of the Estrees and the Arc, was commissioned, therefore, not only to protect M. Dupuis against the "incursions of the mandarins," but to obtain the opening of the river Song-koi under conditions exceptionally favourable for Francenand without prejudicing in any way "les droits de propriete" of the Sovereign of Annam. "Les droits de propriete" of the Sovereign we take to include his territorial rights, and it is not easy to understand how these could be unprejudiced by an improvised conquest, followed by a quasi-protectorate, and the forced payment of an indemnity of a million of francs to Spain for exacting atteendent to a wholly unprovoked aggression.

The writer, referring to this unpremeditated and entirely [illegible] of the French, says: "[illegible] Saigon [illegible] the Meekong [illegible] Cambodia [illegible] the Annamite Peninsula, or only to a protectorate similar to that already granted since 1865 to Norodom, the first King of Cambodia?" Probably the second King, Tu Duc, asked himself a similar question on hearing of the seizure of his [illegible] by French troops. But he was probably less [illegible] by [illegible] than [illegible] of the [illegible] of Saigon [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the matter. It would be [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 4TH JULY, AFT.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Bar silver, 52d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10¾d.

On Bank shares ..... £44 10s.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £14 10s.

Chartered Mercantile Bank shares £26

On Hongkong and Shanghai " £36

Bar, per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 95¾.

Do. do. 97¼

Do. do. ..... 102½.

Total Coin in the Bank of France £47,750,000

" Notes in circulation £100,875,000

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Arabia and Mirzapore.

Arrival.—Burmese.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON THE POLITICAL AGENT AT KHELAT.

With reference to the statement we quoted yesterday from a Hydrabad news-letter in the *Sindian*, that the Khan of Kholat had tried to assassinate the Political Agent, Major Harrison, we have since learnt that Major Harrison is at present in Poona, that he left Sind three weeks ago, and that it is many months since he was in Kholat. The Indian Government, in fact, recalled its Political Agent long ago from Khelat, to mark its disapprobation of the Khan's conduct—a kind of punishment for which, we should think, unless it were accompanied by a loss of subsidy, most Indian princes would be devoutly thankful.

We are told that His Excellency the Viceroy intends to visit Assam during the autumn.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Mr. W. B. Thompson, Editor of the *Lucknow Times*, has been fined Rs. 40 for an assault committed upon one Ramanath Bhuttacharji, a student of the Canning College.

The Viceroy has recognised the appointment of Mr. Gustav Diefenbach as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

It is rumoured in Madras that Mr. Lodwick has been appointed Accountant General of Bombay, where he is expected to proceed shortly. This gentleman has been for some time past acting in the same capacity in the adjoining Presidency.

The *Yokohama Gazette* says that the cause of the resumption of the Formosan Expedition after it had been countermanded, was that the troops who had been selected for it declared that they positively would go and refused to obey any orders to the contrary.

Mr. Mayers has published at Shanghai a work called "The Chinese Readers' Manual: a hand-book of biographical, historical, mythological, and general literary reference," arranged after the manner of Lempriere's classical dictionary. It is said to contain a great deal of useful information about Chinese personages and customs.

The introduction of sewing machines has caused a strike amongst the guild of Chinese tailors at Hongkong. Some of the tailors who worked for foreign ladies having been found using the machines were expelled from the guild, and seriously assaulted, a number of their assailants being arrested. The rest of the guild have gone on the strike until the charges against their brethren are disposed of.

The steamer Enterprise, according to the *Indian Mirror*, has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Penal Settlement to enable him to visit the different stations in the Andamans; and another steamer will shortly arrive from England to be employed in the conveyance of the mails between Calcutta and Port Blair. By this arrangement the Government will effect a saving as the British India Company, which now conveys the mails, obtains a high rate for freight, the charge being about forty rupees a ton.

A correspondent intimates to the *Englishman*, in somewhat obscure language, that a comet had made its appearance on the night of the 2nd instant. He saw it, he says, "in the north-western corner" and that the sky being not very clear it showed itself misty and doubtful. He further goes on to say—"As I had not with me any instrument, I cannot satisfy your scientific readers as to its exact size and position. But so far I had seen in naked eye, I would assure them of its appearance a little above the sensible horizon, only to enable them to investigate the matter in question."

"A gentleman who has just come from the Rungpore district, and knows that part of the country well, informs the *Englishman* that the price of rice in the bazaar in that place is Rs.2-8 to Rs. 2-9, and the rate for Government rice Rs.3 5. Of course at this difference the latter will not sell, but Government will give it to any zemindar against a promise to pay in two years. The fellows take the rice, and resell it in the bazaar, trusting, at the end of the two years, either not to be called on to pay, or to have only to refund a portion. This is one way of getting rid of the surplus stock of Government rice.

Telegrams in the China papers to the 31st May state that, "on the 29th of May, a few Japanese soldiers were surprised by the savages, and one of them was killed, upon which a general attack on the savages ensued, resulting in much slaughter, and about 50 killed or wounded amongst the Japanese. The Viceroy of Fohkien visited General Saigo, and was very friendly. He promised every assistance to the Japanese. No complications whatever are expected from China. Reports Japanese casualties only nine. Camp healthier, but water bad and scarce; weather very hot. Sixteen tribes out of eighteen amicable. Only Bootangs show fight."

The whole of the troops in Garrison at Calcutta paraded on Friday morning at 6-30 A.M. on the parade ground in front of the Dalhousie Barracks, formed in square, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of silver medals for long service and good conduct to Sergeant William Ellicott, Garrison Librarian, Fort William, and Magazine Sergeant Andrew Gallagher, Ordnance Department. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff were present. The letter from the Adjutant General's Office granting the medals was read by the Brigade Major, and afterwards Brigadier-General Sankey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency District, dismounted and pinned the medals on the breasts of the two non-commissioned officers. Lord Napier then addressed a very few and appropriate words to the recipients of the medals, complimenting them on having earned so honourable a mark of distinction of their country's regard. The whole of the troops then marched past, and proceeded to their private parade ground. Sergeant Ellicott has 28 years' service, and Sergeant Gallagher 29 years, including seven years as boy.

The *Nagasaki Express* mentions the return to that port of the Japanese steamer Yuko Maru (late Nepaul,) which arrived from Formosa on the 29th May. By her a few particulars have been received from the Japanese expedition sent to that island. After the arrival there of the four first vessels, the soldiers disembarked, and soon after they had landed one of the scouts was attacked by the Formosans, who cut off his head and stripped him of his clothes. Soon after this the Japanese began fighting, but the Formosans at once retreated. On the Japanese side one man only was killed and one wounded, but on the other side about 50 were found dead and wounded. The Japanese are progressing fast with their buildings on the island. Before the above affair occurred, two steam launches which had been surveying the Bay received some shots from the bushes, which were quickly returned, and the natives were dispersed from the place. The Yoku Maru will return again shortly, as she only came here to obtain further supplies of provisions, stores, &c. She reports the safe arrival at Formosa of the Delta and Shaftesbury.

The Amoy correspondent of the *China Mail*, writing on 27th May, says a Japanese transport had just arrived from the seat of war with the following news:—About six or seven days ago 150 or 160 Japanese were sent out to reconnoitre. When they had proceeded some distance, they saw three or four men who waved to come on. Three of the Japanese obeyed and went towards them, but when they got within fifteen or twenty yards of them, the savages fired at them with matchlocks, killing one of them on the spot, and wounding another. The unwounded man and the one wounded beat a hasty retreat, and before the body of the reconnoitring party could get up, the savages had the head of the dead Japanese cut off, had stripped him naked, and cleared off with his arms. The party went back and reported what had taken place, when it was at once agreed there should be war to the knife, and no quarter given. So it was settled that the village should be surrounded, which was done two nights afterwards, before daylight, by 400 or 500 Japanese soldiers. The fighting then commenced. How many were killed is not known at present. Two Japanese are stated to have lost their lives, and the soldiers brought in eleven heads, besides a large quantity of arrows, spears, and matchlocks.

JOTTINGS FROM SINGAPORE.

JUNE, 1874.

1. Given—300 subscribers and 120 advertisements—Required—to support a journal.

2. Given—such a journal—Required—to find information in it.

3. Given—such information—Required—to make something out of it.

The answer to the first problem is "Bare subsistence."

To the second "Quid pro quo."

To the third "Ex nihilo, nil fit."

There is a fourth problem—How to extract the essences of the foregoing and write a letter?

The only result which I can arrive at is "The reductio ad absurdum," which, as all students of Euclid know, can only be arrived at after the transit of the pons asinorum has been successfully accomplished.

Talking of the pons asinorum, the trapeze, which is undoubtedly an isosceles triangle, has been gracefully described here by the far-famed lady "of the iron teeth" and her soi-disant husband.

The novel way which these artists (or artistes) have of subtending the base of the isosceles triangle is well known to you. You know that it is "parfaitement égal" to them whether they display their equilibrium above or below the base of the triangle. The important question still to be answered is—"What is the specific gravity of the burly personage who is supported in mid-air by the ferreal dental virulence of his fair coadjutor?" I confess that this experiment with fluid is beyond my depth.

Leaving the solution of this liquid problem to abler hands, I proceed to inform you that the lady and—er—*gentleman* above alluded to performed here with a troupe under the fascinating name of "Madlle. Gracie and Co." some three weeks ago. I have little to say about them. Perhaps, as Mr. Fuzbuz said of Mr. Pickwick, the less said the better. The iron teeth subtended the base of the triangle in the usual manner, but the remainder of the entertainment cannot be classified.

To give you an idea of the style of the performers, I may mention that the manager, a Yankee, after being hissed for a discordant Music-hall sort of a song, which would hardly have been countenanced at a Hindu nautch, alighted from the stage and tried to turn some of the hissers out of the room. I needly hardly say that his endeavours were abortive. The end of this jovial crew in Singapore was that they levanted without settling their hotel bill. What a jolly, roystering set of fellows these strolling acrobats are!

People here appear to be too generally infected with a disease which may be termed "steamers on the brain" to give much time to anything unconnected with shipping interests. Badminton is unknown; croquet parties and dances are few and far between. Young ladies must find it a dreadfully slow place, and bachelors, I am afraid, get into the habit of being rather too fond of their own society to attend to the cultivation of those courteous wiles. Rumours more now more case ferox.

Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke are at Penang. The Governor has still plenty of work cut out for him in connection with the turbulent population of Laroot. An excellent letter, describing the origin of the riots and the manner in which Sir Andrew Clarke has settled them pro tem, appeared in one of the Mails of May. From it you may have seen that the cupidity of John Chinaman was at the bottom of the whole disturbance. The fact that two gangs of Chinese have been fighting for the possession of some tin mines ever since 1826 is a tolerable proof that the mineral wealth of that country, in addition to evidences which are daily being manifested, is considerable. We are said to be standing on a vast stratum of mineraliferous soil, which forms part of a great artery extending from the north of Asia and culminating in Australia. Straits tin is of course well known, but lately gold has been found near Malacca in sufficient quantities to attract investors towards the raising up of a company known as the "Coindras Mining Company." The profits of this concern are at present in embryo, or say in unrushed quartz. But the manager who comes down to Singapore about once a week always brings encouraging news and a lump of gold in his pocket. Some people are unkind enough to say that it is the same piece of gold every time. I can't say how that may be, but I believe there is no doubt that the golden lump exhibited was unearthed by the company, and there is every reason to believe in the existence of a considerable quantity of the precious metal in the neighbourhood. In mining operations in the Straits, they have the advantage of getting Chinese labour, which is probably the best and cheapest in the world.

The Chinamen, as industrious labourers and intelligent citizens, are greatly to be admired. But their handiness is sometimes carried to extremes. They shed blood on slight provocation, and commit innumerable robberies and housebreaking without any provocation at all. Lately there have been two or three cases in Singapore of a gang of men sacking the house of respectable well-to-do individuals. Brawls enlivened with knife-play are of daily occurrence. Europeans are seldom the sufferers in onslaughts of this nature. The chief annoyance they are subjected to is the occasional loss of a hat. The hack carriages are pony shigrams, open at the back. The would-be purloiner lies in wait in a dark part of the road, where there is jungle near, darts up noiselessly behind the gharry, as it passes, whisks off the hat, and is away in the jungle before the ci-divant owner has time to look round. As the Chinamen here mostly wear hats, there is probably a good market for them in the bazaar. I am on the look-out for a pig-tail under a superior Christy's patent felt, which was nabbed off my devoted head a few nights ago. I don't want the hat back again, but I should like to fix a patent combustible cracker to the end of the pigtail.

QUAIL.

BOMBAY.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Sunday morning last at the Morgue, Cumateepoors, touching the death of one Mahomed Shaik Jamaloodeen. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from diarrhœa.

Small Causes Court.—An increase has been made in the staff of bailiffs of this Court. It is believed that the Supreme Government has accorded its sanction to a proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the Court and raise the amount up to which suits can be brought.

Alleged Assault.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, a hamal in the employ of Captain Henry Morland, residing at Upper Colaba applied for and obtained a summons against his master for an assault.

Accident.—A girl of about 8 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Kent, Public Health inspector, fell accidentally over a balustrade fifteen feet high. She was seriously hurt, and was treated by a private medical practitioner. The little girl met with the accident at the house of a friend at Colaba.

An Over-dose Opium.—One Dawbhai, a Hindoo woman, was taken to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday last suffering from the effects of an over-dose of opium. She declares that she has been suffering for a considerable time, and took the opium to allay pain. She has not yet recovered.

Theft.—A Mr. Patterson, residing at Berkeley Place, Byculla, reported to the police the loss, on Sunday last, of a silver hunting watch. The complainant states that at the time he missed the watch he was entertaining a few friends in his room. No trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

Theft of a Watch.—One Shapoorjee Rustomjee, the proprietor of a native liquor shop at Mazagon, reported to the police the loss of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 75. The complainant has reason to suspect a native hawker who had gone into his (complainant's) shop in the course of that afternoon.

New Spinning Companies.—It is reported that two European houses have made arrangements to start two new spinning and weaving mills in Bombay. It is likewise reported that Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia intends to establish a mill on his own land at Coorla, the capital for which is to be divided into 800 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

The Effects of Opium.—One Gopeeka, woman, residing at Chuna-ka-batee, stated that on Sunday last she had, medicinally, given her infant daughter a small dose of opium. In the absence of the mother, it appears that the child swallowed a large quantity of the drug, which was left lying on a box near her. She was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Theft of Currency Notes.—Mahomed Anjig Khan reported to the police that on Sunday last he was passing down Bhendy Bazaar with a 50-rupee note and a 20-rupee note tied up in a corner of his handkerchief which he had carried thrown over his shoulder, and upon returning home discovered that the corner of the handkerchief which contained the notes had been cut away. The police are investigating the matter.

Assault.—A Mogul was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with assaulting one Narsoo, a Hindu female. It appears that on Sunday last the defendant, in company with three others, had gone to the shop of the complainant and requested to be shown some *bidees*. These they pronounced to be bad, and thereupon seized the woman by the hair and struck her several blows about the back. An alarm was raised, which succeeded in bringing a police sepoy on the scene. The defendant alone was arrested, as the rest had made off. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Theft.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Mrs. Lupi, residing in the Fort, lodged an information regarding the theft of jewellery, wearing apparel, &c., that had been committed by two of her servants on the 1st instant. It appears that Mr. Lupi, the husband of the lady, had on that day left Bombay for Italy, and Mrs. Lupi, the informant, happened also to be absent from home, when the thieves, evidently considering it an opportunity not to be lost, first regaled themselves on all the liquor that was to be found in the house, and then proceeded to ransack it, making good their escape before Mrs. Lupi returned home. Police Superintendent Smith stated to the Magistrate that the delinquents had been arrested, and several of the stolen articles recovered, but that the wife of one of the prisoners had absconded with the major portion of the property, and he (Mr. Smith) begged that a warrant might issue for her apprehension. His Worship granted the application and postponed the case for a fortnight.

"A Carriage Accident.—The following deposition of Abdul Rahman, a Mahomedan, was taken by Mr. Nana Morojee at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday last:—"I am a labourer and live at Kadduck. I know the man who is now standing before me, and who calls himself Pema Jogee. On Friday last, at about a quarter past two in the afternoon, I was walking along the Bhendy Bazaar road. I had occasion to cross the road, and while doing so I was suddenly struck on my back with the shaft of a vehicle called a *karavatee*. I was thrown down on the road very violently, and a bone in my back was severely injured. On looking up I saw that the aforesaid carriage was being driven by the aforesaid Pema Jogee. The man was driving along the wrong side, and was not crying out 'Pais, Pais,' but he said 'ay' twice. Immediately after I was thrown down as aforesaid, Pema Jogee drove away very furiously. A Mahomedan who sells mangoes, but whose name I do not know, and one Chotoo Bhai helped me up. The policeman, who is now standing up and who calls himself Ameer Ali, No. 567-C., came up and had me conveyed in a buggy to the Mombadavee Chowkey, from which place I was brought in a *machla* to this hospital. Next day, Saturday, at about 3 o'clock P.M., the aforesaid Pema Jogee was brought here by the police and confronted with me, when I identified him as the man who was driving the aforesaid carriage."

A Tempest in a Teapot.—When Islamism gains a neophyte to its ranks, the nearest Friday is selected for the performance of the necessary ceremonies, and a procession is formed in honour of the event soon after prayers in a mosque. Last Friday a celebration of the abovementioned character took place at the Juma Musjid, where a renegade Camatee was enrolled among the followers of the Faithful. Two hours later, a procession, consisting of from 400 to 500 Mahomedans, with the hero of the hour among them, marched down Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, the scene of the riot of the 13th February last. They tarried near the house of Framjee Bhickajee, a Parsee police inspector, for ten or fifteen minutes, causing the greatest uproar among themselves, and then slowly moved down the Parsee street by the Ali Baug. In consequence of their unusual proceedings it is said that the Parsee residents of the street were greatly alarmed by the presence and boisterous movement of such a large body of Mahomedans and shut themselves up in their houses until the procession had fairly debouched into the Jackeria Musjid lane. Some of the native papers make it a point of complaint that there should have been with the procession no sufficient police to check any members of it who might have been inclined to be turbulent, and that the Mahomedans were allowed to let the proper time pass by and select a later hour for forming the procession when the small number of policemen, who attend at the Juma Musjid on Friday had dispersed.

Criminal Intimidation.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Motee Nagjee describing himself as a general merchant of copperas,' that residing at Budduck, laid an information to the effect on Saturday last one Chigjar Damjee visited his warehouse at Carnac Bunder, and informed him that a European firm was desirous of making a large purchase of copperas, and that if he (complainant) undertook the supply he might confidently expect a large profit. Chagjar Damjee then requested him to attend on that day at the office of the firm alluded to, with Rs. 1,000, which was to be deposited as security or the due fulfilment of the contract. Motee Nagjee made a pretence of having the money with him, and shortly after started, accompanied by Chagjar, for the house of the mucaadum of the firm with whom the contract was to be entered into. The informant was, according to his statement, decoyed into a house in Holichuckla, and there he met the pretended mucadum Dadabhoy Vugronjee Hari and three others, who at first made a show of coming to an arrangement regarding the price of the copperas, and then requested to be furnished with Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. This the informant refused, when he was threatened with instant death if he failed to produce the amount at once. Eventually he was desired to execute promissory notes of the said amount, which the informant from fear readily consented to do. He was next forced to open an account in his own name and was debited with Rs. 500; and also to open an account with his own hands in his own name for Rs. 551. The informant was then released, after a warning that the Rs. 1,051 was to be remitted in a day or two, and that the transaction was to be kept entirely secret, upon penalty of death. The complainant under the circumstances charged the four men with criminal intimidation, and prayed that a warrant might issue for their apprehension. His Worship granted the application.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Kessowjee Naik being in the chair. After the advertisement convening the meeting had been read, the following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama,—That the original shares of the Company be divided into shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, as provided in clauses 4th and 5th of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. A. B. Kapadia, and seconded by Mr. J. Peerbhoy,—That as provided in clause 12 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, the clause 6 of the memorandum of association of the company be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following clause be substituted, namely,—The nominal capital of the company is rupees nine lacs, divided into 900 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Proposed Mr. Ghellabhoy Padumsay, and seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama,—That the clause 49 of the articles of association of the company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of July," and substituting in lieu thereof the words "not later than the month of October in such year."

THE PROPOSED ELPHINSTONE DOCK AND THE NATIVE COASTING TRADE.

The following petition has been forwarded to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor in Council, Bombay, by the native merchants and traders of Bombay:—

Most Respectfully Sheweth

That your memorialists learn with regret, from the published proceedings of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay that, it is contemplated to construct a dock on the site now occupied by the Elphinstone Basin, to which the channel of approach must be either to the north of Cross Island or between Cross Island and the shoal.

2. That if this proposal is confirmed by Government, the effect of it will be to incommode a large portion of the native trade in its present wharfage and anchorage, which is in the centre of trade and convenient proximity to the native town, and to impose a heavy loss on those engaged in the trade in consequence of the difficulties they will experience in getting access to the native town, and in procuring land carriage for the transport of their goods from so great a distance.

3. That it is a well-known fact that both the Mazagon and the Freere Land Companies are doing all in their power to divert the trade from the bunders of the Trust to their own wharves, and your memorialists would respectfully submit that nothing could be more calculated to accomplish that object than the measure proposed by the Trustees, who thereby would be deprived of one of their principal sources of income.

4. That your memorialists would respectfully beg leave to remind your Excellency of the fact that, before the purchase of the Elphinstone property by Government the greater portion of the foreign trade was carried on at Colaba and the Fort Customs Bunder. It was the *native* trade that was, so to speak, bound hand and foot to the Elphinstone Company, and as one of the the principal objects of Government in the purchase of the said property was to liberate that trade from the trammels that were imposed upon it, your memorialists need scarcely remark that that object would be considerably nullified by the proposed action of the Trustees.

5. That in corroboration of some of the points respectfully submitted for the consideration of your Excellency in this memorial, your memorialists would humbly solicit attention to the report (copy of which is annexed) No. 595, dated 20th May 1874, signed by Captain W. L. Searle, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and Mr. John Ryan, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

6. That your memorialists would further beg leave to represent that at present native craft have undisturbed communication with the Carnac, Musjid, Nicol and Elphinstone Basins, and that as either of the proposed channels, if adopted, will run in front of these basins, such communication will be seriously impeded when large square-rigged vessels may be using the channel.

7. That finally your memorialists humbly and earnestly pray that in consideration of the preceding circumstances and of the hardship, inconvenience and loss that will be imposed on the extensive native trade of this port, if the proposals of the Trustees are adopted, your Excellency will graciously be pleased to refuse your Excellency's assent thereto.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed.) Dwarkadass Vassunjee.
Tribhovandass Ruttonjee Mody
Khatow Maksunjee.
Luckmidass Khemjee and Co.
Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Mooljee Lekdhur.
Soodersdass Mooljee.
Jadowjee Ragowjee.
Mathoordass Lowjee.
and 244 others.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND THE SURAT LOCAL FUNDS COMMITTEE.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Surat District Local Fund Committee held on Saturday, the 27th June, 1874.

Read letter of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to the Editor of the *Times of India*, dated 29th August 1873, and published in that newspaper on September 29th.

Extract from the evidence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee before the Select Committee of the House of Commons to the effect that the Presidents of almost all Local Fund Committees make it a rule not to enter any application or any items in the Budget for local improvements unless the people consent to contribute a moiety of the amount, etc. (vide third Report of the Committee. Question 4990.)

Resolution, carried unanimously.—As some of the statements of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee amount to a charge of maladministration against the District Local Fund Committee of Surat, the Committee think it due to their predecessors in office, to themselves, and to the cesspayers whom they represent, to endorse the following remarks:—

The approaches to the Surat Bandstand are not repaired or the road watered from municipal funds. The repairs are executed by Government through the Executive Engineer, the watering is done by the Local Fund Committee, by an order of Government under Section 2 of Bombay Act III of 1869. There are two approaches to the Bandstand, one of which has been reserved for Europeans and native chiefs or gentlemen of rank, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment on the parade-ground of which the band plays. There is no restriction whatever as to natives going to the Bandstand on foot from the end of the carriage drive assigned to them, just as Europeans do from the end of theirs. Though the practical inconvenience or hardship is caused, the Committee would be glad to see all restrictions removed, but they have no control in the matter.

Mr. Nowrojee's next statement is that the following four disbursements are "illegal and contrary to Rules 4 and 40 of the rules prescribed by Government under Bombay Act III of 1869":—

Rs. 4,800 as a contribution to the Broach Exhibition.
Rs. 11,101 for machinery purchased from the Broach Exhibition.
Rs. 6,000 contribution towards the public park at Surat.
Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the Surat High School.

The rules are quoted at length in support of the allegation.

To Mr. Nowrojee it is perhaps a sufficient answer that the first two items were disbursed before Act III., 1869, came into existence, and Rs. 5,000 out of the third before the new rules subordinate to it were promulgated, while the fourth was not a disbursement from the Local Funds at all, but part of a contribution of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai which passed through the accounts. The Committee, however, add the following remarks:—

Previous to the promulgation (Dec. 27, 1869) of the rules under Section 12 of the Local Funds Act, the general restriction of the expenditure of the cesses to the talookas in which it was raised did not exist. Under the old rules of September 1863, the Committee was free to expend the funds on any "local objects of public utility." It cannot be seriously contended that the Branch Exhibition did not fall within this category.

The disbursement of Rs. 11,101 was merely an advance for machinery to be resold, and the whole was in due course recovered, exceptingRs 3,500, which still remains as a debit for certain agricultural pumps on hand and for sale. Assuming that no sale takes place and the charge becomes permanent, it cannot be denied that the improvement of agriculture by the introduction of European machinery is an "object of public utility." Moreover, even if the not disbursement had taken place after the passing of the Act, which it did not, it would have been perfectly legal, as Government ruled in 1869 that pumps were included in the "works for improving the water supply" contemplated by Sec. 4 of Bombay Act III. 1869.

The item of Rs. 6,000 for the Surat Public Park was disbursed after the passing of the Local Fund Act, but Rs. 5,000 of it were paid before the promulgation of the new rules under that Act. The whole was perfectly legal under both acts and rules. A park is undoubtedly a work "calculated to promote the public health and convenience." The city of Surat is within the limits of the Chorasee talooka, and the payers of above Rs. 3,000 per annum, or nearly one-third of the whole Public Works share of the Local Fund cess of the talookar, reside in the city. A complaint on their behalf that the committee has contributed only Rs. 6,000 within the city for their health and convenience would be more reasonable than that which has been brought forward.

The Committee think it only useful to point out that while alleging a disbursement from Local Funds of Rs. 30,000 for the High School, which never took place, Mr. Nowrojee has overlooked one of Rs. 12 07 which they actually did make for that object in the years 1870 and 1871. This payment also was strictly in accordance with rule and law. The Surat High School supplies secondary education "suited to the needs and uses of the cess-payers of the whole Surat district, and in proportion to the provision for primary education below. The Committee provide 22 scholarships to be held at it by deserving pupils from schools of lower grade. Of the other boys in the High School, 42 come from the district generally, and 161 are natives of Surat, which is their residence, as stated above, of about one-third of the Chorasee cess-payers, contributing some Rs. 1,650 to the educational cess. To aid in the accommodation of these High School pupils was therefore a perfectly legitimate mode of applying the educational cess.

When Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee visited Surat in January 1873, he was personally assured by the President that he should have every information regarding Local Funds which he liked to ask for, and the Huzoor Deputy Collector received written instructions to that effect. The Committee regret that Mr. Nowrojee has not made a better use of the opportunities which were afforded him.

Two points remain regarding travellers' bungalows and ryots' contributions, on which Mr. Nowrojee has made general allegations without mentioning the Surat data yet in particular. As far as that district is concerned, neither of these allegations have any foundations whatever.

No bungalows have been built by the Surat Committee for the use of Europeans, but several dharmsalas have been built for the exclusive use of natives. Four dharmsalas built almost entirely from private contributions, and one entirely so, contain small quarters for Europeans, but they have also separate accommodation for Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. Even the well-known Travellers' Bungalow at Surat, which was handed over by Government, is not reserved for Europeans, and native gentlemen use it every year. The rest-houses, moreover, cover the expenditure.

The Surat President or Committee have never "made it a rule" not to enter any item in the Budget unless the ryots consent to contribute half the cost. On the contrary, contributions towards roads, bridges, and similar items comprising the bulk of Local Fund expenditure are quite unusual, if not unknown. For wells and tank clearances alone they are common, though very rarely to the extent of half the amount, and sums have in some instances been received for schoolhouses and dispensaries. A contribution is not held to be a sine qua non, and numerous works of this class are carried out without any. But the local funds are limited in amount, and it is obviously reasonable and for the general benefit that they should be distributed over a number of villages as effective grants-in-aid of petty local effort, rather than concentrated on only a few works, of which the Fund bears the entire expense.

True Extract.
T. C. HOPE,
President, Surat District Local Funds Committee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

KHANDAS SHEVUKLAL V. THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from Government for having cancelled certain salt leases and confiscated the salt.

The Advocate-General appeared for the defendant to show cause against a rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiff. The rule called on the defendant to show cause why the judgment given in this suit should not be reviewed.

The Advocate-General stated that according to the rules of the Court, the application should have been made within twenty days from the date of judgment, and this had not been done. The Chief Justice had granted a certificate allowing the plaintiff to apply *in forma pauperis*, but this could not affect the rules of the Court. The suit had been fully heard and dismissed with costs as against the plaintiff on the 2nd of February, and he had not applied for permission to obtain the assistance of the pauper's attorney till the 21st of March. In the original suit, heard in 1873, the plaintiff had failed on the admission of his own counsel. On the second occasion, in 1874, he had again failed in the suit on the merits, after having obtained leave to amend the plaint. On these grounds the Advocate-General moved that the rule should be discharged.

Mr Lang appeared for the plaintiff to support the rule. He contended that the rule in question was made before the new Limitation Act came into force and before that ninety days was the time allowed. The petitioner had stated in his affidavit that there were two men who were material witnesses in the case, whom he had been unable to get down before in time, in consequence of which his case had failed. They could prove that his lease had never been cancelled, and that the salt had been confiscated by Government.

His Lordship held that the time had expired in which the application could be made, and discharged the rule with costs.

HORMUSJEE PETTONJEE FRAMJEE V. FISCHER.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the plaintiff and applied for an extension of one month of the time for making the appeal in the above suit. The Judge's notes, he said, had not been received, nor any of the documents in the suit, and it would be impossible to draw up the appeal without them.

His Lordship granted an extension till the 6th of August.

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

W. J. ADDIS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

At the High Court on Saturday last, the above suit was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott; and the important nature of the issues raised excited considerable interest. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Latham, with the Advocate General, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said that, in this suit the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover Rs. 23,059 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of wrongful suspension and dismissal from the post of Local Funds Engineer at Tanna, and for a wrongful prosecution of him in the Magistrate's Court for an alleged criminal breach of trust in his capacity as Local Funds Engineer, and for arrears of salary. The plaint states:—

This suit is brought to recover payment of Rs. 23,059, being the amount of damages sustained or incurred by the plaintiff through the breaches of contract and other wrongful acts and defaults of the defendant.

2. In March 1867 the plaintiff accepted employment under the defendant at a salary of Rs. 600 per month, including travelling charges, as engineer to the Tanna Local Fund Committee, a body of persons nominated by the defendant and being with their president the Collector of Tanna servants of the defendant, upon whose final sanction the validity of all their proceedings was to depend, and in consideration of such employment, the plaintiff then undertook to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office of engineer, and in the same month and year entered upon the performance thereof and (save only that his said salary was afterwards augmented to the sum of Rs. 725 per mensem) he so continued down to the time of his wrongful suspension from the same.

3. Hereunto annexed is the copy of a letter received by him from the Collector and written under the authority of the defendant, in answer to another therein referred to and written by him, the plaintiff, to [illegible] bearing date long subsequently to the time of his so entering upon the performance of the duties of his office, and being required by the defendant merely by way of written evidence of the fact, and terms of the plaintiff's appointment.

4. Under Section 12 of Bombay Act III. of 1869, certain rules for the guidance of his servants, the Local Funds Committees of this Presidency, were after wards sanctioned by order or authority of the defendant in the form of a resolution of his servants, the Government of Bombay, numbered 5749, dated the 27th December 1869, which rules and resolution now being *quasi* of record in the archives of the Government, the plaintiff submits that the defendant ought to produce.

5. By virtue of the first of the rules, the engineer (or there called the Executive Engineer) of the Local Funds Committee of Tanna was, and is, ex-officio a member of the same together with a number of other persons all appointees of the Government, and all and every of whom were by subsequent rules made to be removable by the Government, and subject to its control to be signified through the Revenue Commissioner of the same, and (subject thereto) all contracts were directed to be executed in the name and with the approval of the president.

5A. Rule twenty-five was and is in these words, that is to say:—"XXV. No servant of the committee drawing more than Rs. 50 a month shall be dismissed without the consent of a majority of the committee, in meeting assembled. The president of the District Committee, however, shall have power to suspend any such servant of the committee for misconduct or negligence, pending the question of his dismissal being submitted to the District Committee, which shall be done with as little delay as possible. The president of the District Committee shall also have power to summarily discharge any servant drawing Rs. 30 and under a month."

6. As well before as after the making of the said rules there had been very great remissness and neglect of duty upon the part, as well of the Collector and Committee, as on that of the defendant and his other servants, in performing such of their said duties as related to appointments of officers, approval of contracts for works, and construction of works, and much corruption thereupon ensued to the great detriment of the public treasury. But the plaintiff not only had no part in any such breaches of duty, but on the contrary, always exerted himself to the utmost to prevent them or, at least, to counteract their evil effects and (amongst other instances thereof) he doth charge that, in the early part of July 1871, he caused the application of one Barjorjee Framjee, from one of the said contracts on behalf of the Tanna Local Fund, to be rejected on the ground of public utility only, albeit strongly solicited by one Madhavrow Cristnajee, a vakeel, and member of the Committee, to give his consent unto the said application, and thereby provoked the enmity of the vakeel and other members of the Committee.

7. From the beginning of his employment in the month of March 1867, the plaintiff never, until shortly after the rejection of the said improvident contract, (that is to say on the 31st July 1871) received any intimation upon the defendant's part or on that of any of his servants, that for any portion of the scandalous mismanagement in paragraph 6 mentioned, he the plaintiff was to be made in any way responsible. Howbeit on the day and year aforesaid he did receive from the defendant's servant, the Collector of Tanna, a letter of that date, which purported to convey the censures of the Committee (including the said Madhavrow Cristnajee) upon certain supposed irregularities therein specified, and holding out the threat, that unless he convinced a marked change and improvement in the conduct of his duties, the said Committee would dispense with the services of him, the plaintiff, as such engineer.

8. Every one of the said pretended irregularities [illegible] been made the topic of explanation and discussion [illegible] the then last preceding meeting of the Committee as the plaintiff then believed, and still doth believe, to a way satisfactory to himself, and no further cation upon the subject was made [illegible] the part of the defendant until the [illegible] when he was surprised to receive from [illegible] letter of that date informing him to the Collector, had suspended him from rule twenty-five aforesaid, pending some inquiry (not specified) being held grave irregularities (also not specified) said writer, had come to his notice in plaintiff's department. Howbeit, no not, nor was there, in the said letter pretended grave irregularities or any particulars or particular of or relating But the Collector even forebore

[illegible] of them, were or was [illegible] included amongst the list of [illegible] to his said former letter 1871, referred as being disposed of and herein before expressed by upon his own part the plaintiff during the intervening period deserve the harsh and severe towards him in that behalf.

9. Upon the 20th [illegible] over his said office to the [illegible] tain Maunsell, some during [illegible] November 1871 [illegible] much whereof [illegible] sold) have been [illegible] matters [illegible] questing [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] with [illegible] plaintiff the fact is [illegible] Maunsell, to be stated in the [illegible] with four persons, all of them [illegible] mitter, and responsible, [illegible] irregularities, to wit, one William [illegible] Cooverjee Cursetjee, one Jyram [illegible] Madhavrow Cristnajee himself (which [illegible] and the said Captain will bear [ill